

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. V

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 10, 1913

NUMBER 19

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of
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a Specialty

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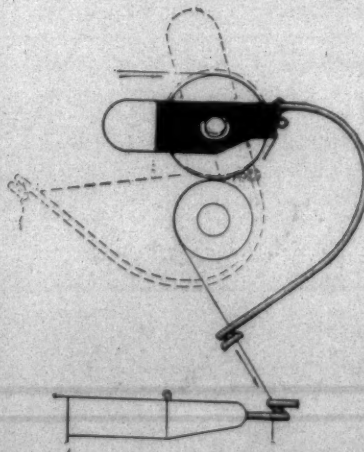
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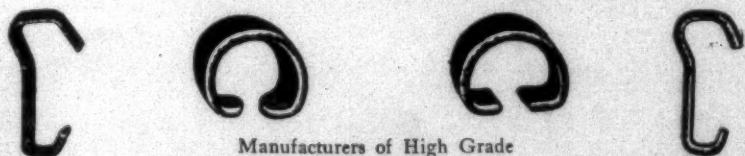
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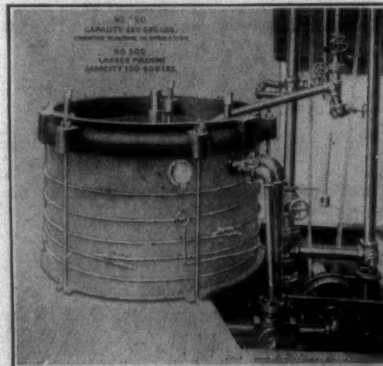
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 5

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 10, 1913

NUMBER 19

The Annual Cone Picnic

For years the Cone picnic has been a feature of the celebration of Independence Day at Greensboro, N. C., and the occasion this year proved as enjoyable as those which have marked the previous years. This picnic is an annual affair, the first one having been given nine years ago, tendered to the people of the White Oak, Revolution and Proximity Mills, by the owners of the mills, the Messrs. Cones, and associates. The program for the day

After the invocation, Caesar Cone was presented with a handsome American flag by the local chapter of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, with the request that the flag be hung at the door of the new office building now being erected at Proximity. Mr. Cone responded with a few well chosen remarks of appreciation.

The principal address of the morning was that of Caesar Cone, president of the Proximity and

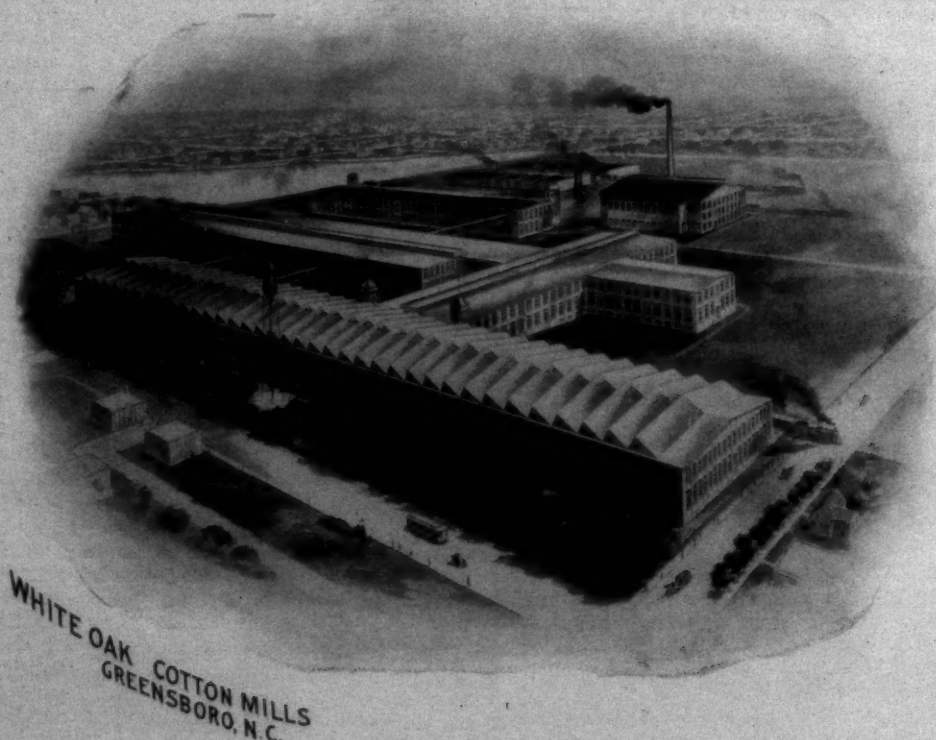
"They talk tariff to you," he said, "but don't you fool yourselves. You won't buy clothes much cheaper if you have free wool. Every workman in this country receives a just wage and this wage is high enough to keep the decreased price of material from lowering the woolen products considerably."

Continuing, Mr. Cone said that while it pleased him to see stories in the newspapers of the goodness of the Cones in giving the picnics

half of the management of the mills. The responses by the representatives of the mill people were next, and called for much applause.

Those who spoke as representatives of the people who work in the mills were: J. E. Walker, of the White Oak Mills; A. H. Hinshaw, of the Revolution Mills, and John Forbis, of the Proximity Mills.

The keynote of all the addresses was the idea of mutual dependence of the mill owners upon their oper-



was varied and interesting and furnished plentiful entertainment for the large crowd. In spite of the fact that the weather was threatening at times, it was estimated that there were fully seven thousand people in attendance. As early as eight o'clock in the morning the throngs began to pour in at the gates, and the majority of them remained until the adjournment at five thirty.

The exercises at the grand stand, beginning about 11 a. m., proved to be the most widely interesting of the day. Here the officers and owners of the mills addressed the people and responses were made by representatives of the mill people.

White Oak Mills, and of the Cone Export and Commission Co. His subject was announced as "A message of Love and Esteem to My People," but he stated that his love for his people was too well known to them to need words and that it was better shown by deeds than by words, and that he thought the time could be spent to better advantage in speaking of something vitally interesting to the people. He first touched upon the tariff, calling attention to the fact that the newspapers reported thousands of people out of employment at Lawrence Mass., and that they never knew when hard times were coming

and other good things, that the people were smart enough to know that they, by virtue of their faithful and efficient work, which produced the money, were giving the picnic themselves. He told his audience of a new system of distribution of cash prizes which will be adopted at the mills, whereby such substantial amounts will be given for efficient work, that one out of every eight operatives will receive a prize.

Mr. Cone's address was followed by short talks by Julius and Bernard Cone, H. Sternberger, J. E. Hardin, H. A. Barnes, D. M. Sullivan and Miss Pearl Wyche in be-

atives, and of the employees upon their employers. The speakers for the mills emphasized the idea that the owners could do nothing without the loyal and faithful support of their employees, and the speakers for the operatives stressed the fact that they owed the very existence of their means of livelihood to the men who had built up the enormous mill and developed the community. Another point strikingly brought out by the speakers was of the harmony existing between the owners of the mills and the operatives. Here capital and labor are united through a bond of

(Continued on Page 7)

(Continued from June 49)

THEORY OF CARD FILLETING.—FIG. 1

Coming now to the carding position of the wire staples, it is clear that the effort of the fibres acting on the wire during the process of carding pulls the wire backwards in the direction of the arrow x. The amount or intensity of this pull depends on the number of fibres acting on the wire; their distribution over various wires; the elasticity of the wire and of the foundation. For the carding process it is first necessary for the fibre or fibre tuft to be gripped by the point of the wire teeth, and this is done in the position of rest, there being no strain on the wire when taking up fresh material (although during working afterwards all positions of the wire may occur). In the position of rest of the wire we have the carding angle d. The filling power of the

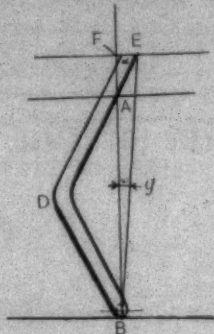
by the foundation, the bending takes place to a great extent in the wire itself, thus bending the front of the wire point which acts on the cotton, rather farther—say, by 2h. Instead of the angle d we have therefore an angle equal to $e = d + 2h$. For cotton filleting the angle d averages about 75° , and h may be assumed to average about $2\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ for good steel wire. Thus the actual carding angle under working strain may vary from d to e, the latter angle being $d + 2h$, or $75^\circ + (2\frac{1}{2}^\circ) = 80^\circ$. Any strain above this angle may be assumed to represent an overstraining of the wire. As we have to calculate always with the most disadvantageous average conditions, in order to obtain a safe angle we can consider the angle e for the moment as the average carding angle, whilst the finer combing action brought to bear on single fibres (which have already undergone the coarser carding process in the tuft) takes place mostly with the wire almost at rest—i. e., with a much more favorable carding angle. It is clear, therefore, that the bending of the wire under strain causes the following conditions to be obtained: Under great strain, whilst carding the fresh tufts, the more obtuse carding angle facilitates the taking out of the impurities, whilst under the gentle strain of single fibres during the finishing carding, the carding intensity is increased, at the same time allowing the impurities to remain in the filleting owing to the frictional resistance between the wire sides and the cotton fibres.

It will also be seen that during the bending back of the wire, the wire height decreases by $AB - CS$. $CS = SB \times \cos. h$. Therefore the reduction in height = $AB - (SB \times \cos. h)$, or practically $AB - (AB \times \cos. h)$, and if (as is usually the case with cotton filleting) $AB = \frac{1}{1000}$ in., and h is assumed to be $2\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, then the reduction in height = $\frac{1}{1000} - (\frac{1}{1000} \times 0.999) = 0.375 - 0.3746$, the difference being 0.0004, which, however, is actually slightly larger owing to the bending of the wire, the wire not being bent straight round B. We may presume that due to the deflection of the wire we should have 0.0005 instead of 0.0004, so that the reduction in height would be $\frac{1}{1000}$ in. If the wire is more elastic, or if it is subjected to undue strain by overloading the card, then h may come to, say, 5° , in which case the reduction in the height of the wire due to strain would be $\frac{1}{1000} - (\frac{1}{1000} \times 0.9996) = 0.375 - 0.3735 = 0.0015$, or (considering the deflection of the wire as mentioned above) about $2/1000$ in., which is considerably more. This is very important, as the setting is altered to a corresponding amount under strain. If in the case of a certain good quality cotton the setting has been made, say, $5/1000$ in. when the card was empty and at rest, then the distance will be increased during carding to $0.005 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{1000}$ in. = $6/1000$ in. in the first case, and to $0.005 + 0.004 = 0.009$, or $9/1000$ in. in the second case.

Supposing the diameter or thickness of the fibre to be about $1/1000$ in., then it will be seen that there is ample room for fibres slipping,

to permit the necessary freedom for the disentanglement of the body of the fibre tuft whilst the ends of the fibres are held.

It will also be seen that there is a very good reason for replacing the wire point as much as possible vertically over the base of the staple. Under the conditions which we have assumed, we find that any strain increases the distance between the two contending fillets, very little at first so as to be almost nil. That means that carding takes place with practically the ordinary setting as long as no undue thickness of fibre tuft comes to be treated. As soon as a large un-



THEORY OF CARD FILLETING.—FIG. 2

entangled fibre mass comes between the clothings, the strain itself will more and more increase the distance between the fillets and give more space for the necessary freedom of the tuft. Thus a grinding up of the fibres in a fairly large tuft is also prevented. When we speak of fairly large tufts we have not any great thickness in mind, but we are speaking of relatively large tufts, in proportion to the thickness of a single cotton fibre.

Taking, now, Fig. 2, we have again point A vertically over point B. This point A may represent the position of the wire point when the wire is ground down by one-half. In new filleting this point has, of course, a much more forward position, and will be, say, at point E. There is, however, a limit to the forward setting, quite apart from the elasticity of the wire and other similar considerations. If the point is set forward, then it will naturally rise during carding, and this rise must on no account exceed a certain limit, or there will be a liability of two contending carding surfaces touching and spoiling each other. Assuming that for good carding and free handling of the fibres the nearest permissible position by $1/1000$ in., then we have still another consideration—i. e., that for good carding the wires must not rise above, say, $1/1000$ in. at any point. If such rising takes place, then the higher wires will easily cause nep, as we have seen in the introduction to this article. This means that a new fillet must be set to $7/1000$ in. if the setting during working is not desired to be nearer than $5/1000$ in. under any conditions. Later on, when the wire has been ground down to point A, then an original setting of $5/1000$ in. will never give a nearer setting than that during working. This is also a reason why a new fillet is by no means absolutely in the best condition. It

may even be said that it is a most so in the following calculation, difficult matter to set a new fillet to which is based on the conditions the fullest advantage. We can also Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, Eng. forward setting, and purpose doing (To Be Continued.)

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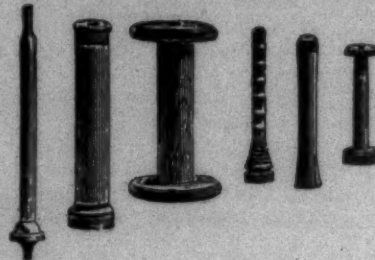
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Fig 2



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Testing Colors for Fastness

I approach this subject from the point of view of a color chemist attached to a color works, and not as a chemist attached to one definite branch of manufacture, say worsted spinning or manufacture of shirting.

The lot of a chemist attached to a definite line of manufacture is comparatively simple, because the standard of fastness required is definitely known by him. The lot of a color works chemist is, unfortunately, very much more complex, because he has every conceivable demand to consider, and more often than not a color firm does not know to what use its products are subsequently going to be put. This incidentally, is the reason why the words "Without Guarantee" appear on all pattern cards, words which often form a subject for chaffing the staff of a color works. They do not appear because the chemist, having stated on a card that Green XYZ is fast to light, is afraid to back his opinion. It is to guard against improper dyeing of the color by some unskilled individual, and also to guard against any one reading into "good" to normal conditions, to mean "good" to abnormal conditions.

I am always prepared to give a definite answer to any question as to the fastness of any of my firm's colors, provided I am told the definite conditions under which it will be tested. It is for this reason of the uncertainty of the conditions to which the colors will be submitted that makes me play for safety and base my claims on a conservative basis. It is for this reason that my method of testing consists in exposing the pattern without any protection to the sun, rain and wind. It is correctly stated by Mr. Collis that such a method is too severe a test for many cases; this is admitted, but claims based on too severe a test will be sure to pan out all right if the circumstances in actual wear prove less severe. Naturally, if I knew colors were to be used for curtains I should expose the patterns inside a window. As explained above, I must be on the safe side because I am responsible for all the literature issued by my firm and the consequences of assessing the fastness to light at too high a standard would soon be followed by widespread claims for damages.

I am, however, not prepared to concede that my conditions are too severe, and I am just preparing for this year's exposure work by nailing boards on a roof facing due south about 1 1/2 miles from the centre of Huddersfield. There they will get all the sun, rain, wind and dust that is going. The more they get, the more satisfied I shall be, because I shall get my results quicker and therefore get through more tests. My method is to fix on one standard for each class of color, and I always expose an equal depth of shade of my standard along with the patterns whose fastness I wish to determine. My tests are therefore always comparative, this being absolutely essential, since the conditions of exposure are never

twice alike. I, moreover, always make a confirmatory exposure in order to eliminate any possible error due to the dyeing, such as faulty mordanting, over-chroming, or in the case of direct cotton colors, insufficient washing—i. e., leaving the cloth alkaline, which condition increases the rapidity of the fading.

I always use cloth, as being the most convenient form of material for the tests. When possible, I always choose for my standard a color whose fastness is well known. For example, I use my standard for mordant or chrome colors, the color mentioned by Mr. Hough, viz., Anthracene Brown. If the color tested is equal or superior to Anthracene Brown, then one is perfectly justified in saying that it is fast enough for the worsted trade. Indigo is a convenient standard for fast wool blues. I always expose a medium shade, say 5 per cent Anthracene Brown W paste, unless say a special shade like khaki is under consideration. Blacks I always expose at the same percentage as gives a good black on the large scale. How long exposure should a pattern have to correspond to actual wear is a very debatable point. To take, however, the definite case of men's suiting, I have made a habit of exposing a clipping of several of my suits, and my experience is that if the cloth will stand a month to six weeks during the month of June to mid-September, I have had no cause to be dissatisfied with the color when the suit was discarded; whereas I had one suit in which the color went very perceptibly in a month, and the wear I got out of the suit was unsatisfactory, owing to the fading of the color.

Taking point by point of my method, I do not cover my patterns with glass because the moisture condenses on the inside of the glass and remains on it a much longer time than it remains on a pattern uncovered, because the wind and air have free access to the latter. If the sun is not shining the moisture remains on the glass quite a considerable time and screens off the light, especially is this the case in early spring and autumn. Proceeding to rain, I am quite prepared to concede to Mr. Collis that the average person carries an umbrella—at least, in Manchester he would be foolish if he did not—but I have memories of being caught without one, while the umbrella to keep off driving rain has yet to be invented. Again, take the case of sporting tweeds; surely these get wet when used for shooting, golf, etc. No: rain must be allowed to get at the patterns to approximate to actual wearing conditions. To proceed to dust, surely no one is going to deny that our clothes get dirty because despite the existence of dust cloaks we do not all motor, and some of us have to put up with the dust caused by motors. Let any doubter attempt to wear a white suit for a week: I guarantee that he will be prepared to concede that our clothes do col-

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lect the dust. Therefore, as a natural corollary, I maintain that exposed patterns should be allowed to take what dust there is going, provided the place is not abnormally dusty, say close to a road on which there is a lot of motor traffic. Air, in conjunction with light, is essential to fading (it has been shown that patterns do not fade in vacuum), so that wind will only serve to accelerate the fading and the presence of the sun requires no defense.

If, as in the case of Mr. Collis, one definitely knows his cloth is to be used for curtains, his greenhouse exposure is naturally correct, but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred I do not know what treatment the color will receive. If I do happen to know, I can always form a good opinion from my all-weather exposure how it will behave under less severe conditions. The test may appear severe for direct cotton colors, but the length of time which such a color has to be exposed is very short: you can fade a light shade in one sunny summer day. Indeed, I have seen a cotton blouse put on at 11 o'clock in the morning, worn on the Spa at Scarborough, and come back at 1 o'clock distinctly faded on the shoulders.

Having given my own reasons, it may be of interest to mention some other methods I have met in the course of business. I know a firm of worsted spinners who will not look at an exposed pattern which has not been exposed a full six months. A manufacturer of the highest class ladies' and gentlemen's cloth fastens his cloth on the mill roof and then washes it before examining it; he always calls this his roof test. Another firm have their patterns nailed to a ship mast making the out and home journey to New Zealand. Another merchant sends his patterns to near San Francisco, and the results obtained show this quarter to be the severest test within my experience. A firm of carpet manufacturers send their patterns out to India, while another send them to Cario. At the other end of the scale, you get the cotton-lining manufacturer who does not trouble his head about fastness to light.—Dyer and Calico Printer.

The Cone Pienie.

(Continued from Page 3)

friendship, unmarred by the dissension and strife which so often has caused a disastrous breach between employer and employee.

After all the speeches had been concluded, prizes for the best kept premises in the villages at White Oak, Revolution and Proximity were awarded.

Following the exercises at the grandstand, which were over at 12:30 dinner for the entire crowd of seven thousand was served. The menu consisted of the following: Ham sandwiches, hot frankfurter sandwiches, sweet and sour pickles, sliced pineapple, cakes, bananas, lemonade, watermelon, cantaloupe and cigars. A huge tent had been erected and the operatives were served from it with dinners packed in cardboard boxes. A large table

was spread for the officers of the mills and their visitors. Delightful food was in the greatest abundance, enormous quantities being left over, which, it is understood, was later distributed to the families in the mills.

The athletic events of the day proved very interesting. Featuring the morning was the game between the Proximity boys team and the team of girls, the girls winning by a score of 14 to 5. During the afternoon the following events were held, the winners being those named: 100-yard dash for the men—Robert Steel, first prize; James Tally second, and Daniel Schoolfield, third. 100-yard dash of over 15 years—Jess Wall, first prize; John Laufermilk, second, and Ed Sweeney, third. Under 15 years, June Low, first prize; Coy Strickland, second, and Will Short, third. Wheelbarrow race—John Stanley, first prize; P. H. Wineberger, second. Flag race for girls—Mary Hendrick first prize; Mattie Cranford and Ellen Wall, tied for second. Potato race for boys over 15—Jess Wall, first prize; John Laufermilk, second, and Eugene Simpson, third. Potato race for small boys—Coy Strickland, first; John Murray, second. Sack race for boys—Barney Short, first; Roy McIntyre, second. Three-legged race for boys—Tate Leonard and Will Short, both first; Millard Bart and Frank Moore, second. Pie-eating contest, Till Thackham, first; Carl Meecham, second.

During the day delightful music was furnished by the Textile Band, there was a concert by the White Oak Baptist choir, and the White Oak quartette sang several selections.

1913 Cotton Acreage.

Washington, July 3.—An increase of 856,000 acres in the area planted to cotton this year and an improvement of 2.7 per cent in the condition of the crop over May 25th, were the features of the department of agriculture's July cotton report issued today, which gave the first official estimate of the acreage this year and the condition on June 25th.

A total area of 36,622,000 acres of cotton is in cultivation in the United States according to the preliminary estimate of the United States department of agriculture's bureau of statistics. This compared with 34,766,000 acres, the revised estimate of acreage in cultivation a year ago, 36,045,000 acres in 1911 and 32,403,000 acres in 1910, 30,938,000 acres in 1909 and 32,444,000 acres in 1908.

The condition of the growing cotton crop on June 25th was 81.8 per cent of a normal condition as compared with 79.1 per cent on May 25th, 1913, 80.4 per cent on June 25, 1912 and 80.2 per cent, the average condition on June 25 for the past 10 years.

Accommodating.

An old negro woman came into a Washington real estate office the other day and was recognized as a tenant of a small house that had



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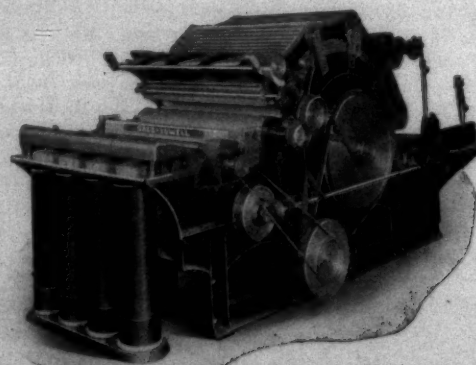
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

become much enhanced in value by reason of the building of a new union station in that neighborhood "Look here, auntie, we are going to raise your rent this month," remarked the agent.

"Deed, and Ah's glad to hear dat, sah," the old woman replied, ducking her head politely. "Mighty glad fo' sho, case Ah des come in nyan today to tell yo' dat Ah couldn't raise hit dis month."—Ex.

Practical and Scientific Management in the Spinning Room

Contributed exclusively to Southern Textile Bulletin by Yancy L. Yon

(Continued from last week)

The overseer should be a man of kind disposition, but strict in his business relations with the help. He should always use his best judgment and weigh both sides of a question that may arise and when the dark side of anything outweighs the light side, then common sense should teach a man to take steps against the dark side and make the light side out the dark.

The overseer, when wanting to make a rule, should look at it from all sides, and after seeing there are no disadvantages attached to it then it is wise to start the rule. The worse thing an overseer can do is to start a rule and not carry it out.

A man who is paid to be an overseer, should be an overseer in the fullest sense of the word. He should be constantly on the alert, endeavoring to learn what is best for the by whom he is employed and for the operative.

The second hand or assistant overseer should be a man of the same type as the overseer, one who can command the respect of the help and who only speaks to the help in regard to their work, and shows due regard for their personal feelings.

The section man or fixer should be a man of good moral temperament and should do nothing while a work except keep his position and the room in an up-to-date condition.

When the help knows that the head man is working for their interest, they will in turn work for the same end, which is an asset to the company.

System in the Spinning Room.

A good system in the spinning room is one of the greatest and most important points to be considered. When we say system we mean to have certain times for all things to be done and, so when the time presents itself, nothing is left undone. By treating the help as they should be treated and paying on an average as good wages as any other mill, the overseer should be able to get and keep the best of help. With good help the spinning room should be able to turn out the best product of its kind in the market.

A great mistake is frequently made by the overseer and his assistants by not telling and showing their operatives how and where it helps them to keep their respective places and their work clean. The overseer should constantly show the help how to avoid bad work, and impress upon their minds the importance of carefulness in the production of work, both in quality and quantity.

Cleaning in the Spinning Room.

Cleaning in the spinning room is a matter of vast importance and the overseer should put forth every effort to have his room in good condition at all times. A good overseer will readily agree that the cleaner the work the more and better quality the production will be.

The roving creel tops should be wiped off at least twice a day, say at 11 a. m. and 5 p. m., and the roving should never be placed over four layers high on the tops. The section men should see that the empty bobbins are taken down and the roving kept piled or straightened up nicely all the time.

The bottom of roving skewers and creel boards should be wiped and cleaned off three times per week.

The section men should see that no broken or bad skewer sets are in the creels at any time. He should teach the help to inform him immediately of anything of this character, and by doing so it will be little trouble to keep these points mastered at all times.

The back guides, as they are commonly called, should be wiped at least twice a day, if making medium yarns, so that they will be clean for stopping time, both noon and night.

The back leather rolls should, on very coarse work, be picked once a day and the front rolls twice a day. On medium and fine numbers the rolls should be picked at least once a day.

The section men and oilers should be required to go over their sections at least once every two weeks and inspect all rolls, taking out all bad ones. It is the usual practice with some men to take a front roll after it has been ruined and put

in the back. This should not be done under any circumstances, for we know that the better the rolls are, the stronger and more even the yarn will be. So the best policy is to take out all bad rolls and send them to the shop to be recovered. By so doing and by requiring the spinners to take out all bad rollers they find, it should be an easy matter to keep the leather rolls in the frames in good condition.

The steel rolls should be cleaned at least once per week. The stands should be cleaned at least once per week.

The lever or roller weights ought to be cleaned once a week, say Friday morning at doff time. The separators should be cleaned at least once a day at doff time. The ring rails should be cleaned with finger brush once each day.

The spindles, where the socket doff is practiced on coarse work, should be cleaned off every two weeks, on fine yarn every four weeks, is enough, and on very fine yarns, say from 80s up, the spindle can go a considerably longer time without being cleaned up. Clean the spindle bases every week.

The spindle rail should be brushed off about every hour and a half where spinners can be allowed to brush with brooms, without damaging the yarn. On fine work spinners should not be allowed to brush off as the flyings will go into the yarn. Sides on this class of work should be wiped with scrap cloth or waste.

Space behind the spindles should be wiped once per week. The rockers or underwork of the frame should be cleaned once every day.

The traverse and walls of the gear head ought to be cleaned once a day at least. Both the heads should be wiped off once a day with waste and brushed off after each doff.

All bobbins should be gathered up from the floor by the doffers after each doff, and the spinning bobbins should also be collected from the creel tops after each doff. Keep the floor swept clean for it adds a great deal to the appearance of the spinning room. A good plan is keeping the floor clean is to give each of the sweepers just the amount of

space that he can sweep clean and get the waste picked up in an hour and have a few minutes to get water, etc.

The spinners should be started by brushing off and then the sweepers after them. The sweepers should be started on their final round in plenty of time before stopping time so that the floor will be clean at stopping time. The section men should see that there are no broken pieces of bobbins, dirty piles of belt or anything else is allowed on the floor at any time.

The humidifiers should be cleaned by the oilers at least once every week and the oilers should go to the overseer each morning and find out whether the humidifiers are to be started and if so, how many. It is for the overseer to decide whether they are to be run, and he should make his decision according to the conditions.

The roof and pulleys should be cleaned once a week at least. The hangers should be cleaned as often and a little oil put in them every week. The fire buckets should be cleaned and filled once a week. This is an important point and should be looked after carefully.

Care of the Spinning Frames.

The production in quality and quantity is the final object of the textile manufacturer of today, and it cannot be arrived at unless the overseer in charge are competent men in the fullest sense of the word. They must be men who understand the machines and know in detail how to keep them running in perfect condition.

The roving creels should be kept in good shape, and all skewer sets which are broken should be taken out and replaced with new ones. Care should be taken that no knives are used on the creels or roving skewers. When a skewer becomes blunt it should be sharpened by a machine provided for the purposes, one which puts a proper point on the skewer. If it must be sharpened otherwise, it should be done by a section man with sufficient judgment for such work.

(To be continued.)

W. H. BIGELOW

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Questions and Answers.

We wish to again say that we welcome questions for this page and answers to those questions that appear. This is a page for practical discussions by practical men and we hope a great many will take advantage of it.

A Correction.

In our issue of June 19th we published on this page an article headed "Finisher Picker Problems" by J. A. S. The weight of the card silver was given as 35 grains, when it should have read 53 grains.—Editor.

Answer to K. Y. Joe.

I think the following will help "K. Y. Joe" with his travelers: If the sun is shining on the rings use a heavy traveler. If the guides are higher on one frame than on another use a heavy traveler. If the spindles are all plumb and the guides all set, I cannot see why the same traveler cannot be run. I believe that he will find that he is having soft yarn where he is running the light travelers.

W. P. L.

Ratine Yard.

Editor:

I am taking the liberty of writing to you for information in regard to what is known as ratine yarn.

I would like to know what mills are making any of it. Our mill recently has equipped several twist-ers to make it and any information your readers could give me in regard to it will be appreciated.

We might get some good ideas by getting it started on your discussion page of the "Bulletin."

J. B. H.

Answer to H. H.

Editor:

H. H. wants to know what is a standard twist gear. In answer to his question I will say that a standard twist gear is the gear that it takes to put standard twist per inch in any number of yarn.

Example: Suppose we want to make No. 16's warp yarn, we first extract the square root of 16, which is 4 then take 475 for warp twist. $475 \times 4 = 1900$ turns per inch.

Suppose we have twist constant of 5.1210. $5.1210 \div 26.9 =$ standard twist gear.

C. P. S.

A Question.

If we speed up a flyer frame without making any changes at all otherwise, why do the ends run slacker than they did before the change was made?

I know Griffin can answer this (or at least ought to) for if I am not

mistaken, I use to read his writings in the Textile Excelsior years ago when I was a boy in knee pants, but I had rather he would wait and let some of the others give their answers and explanations first.

Anchor.

The Advantage of Sprinklers.

The latest Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler Bulletin (published quarterly by the General Fire Extinguisher Company), contains the following statements concerning the efficiency of the sprinkler system of the Anderson Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.:

"This company has had 100 fires. The total claims made against the insurance companies were only \$268.

"These 100 fires have occurred since 1902 and are indisputable proof of the promptness and efficiency of the Grinnell system in extinguishing incipient blazes. Before the invention of Grinnell Automatic Sprinklers the average loss per fire in Factory Mutual properties comparable to the Anderson Mills was \$7,361. Under the old regime, therefore, these 100 fires would have cost the insurance companies over half a million dollars. With every blaze quickly fire-proofed with water from the ever-vigilant Grinnell sprinklers, the total loss for all these fires was about 1-27 of the former loss for a single fire.

Cotton Spinning Examinations.

Questions and answers taken from the April, 1913, textile examinations of the City and Guilds of London (England) Institute:

Question—Describe how (1) long stapled, (2) short stapled cottons are presented to the action of the beater, and give reasons for any differences you describe.

Answer—Long stapled cottons are more usually presented to the action of the scutcher beater from a pair of feed rollers, which are preceded by a series of pedal levers acting beneath another feed roller. Sometimes the extra pair of feed rollers are omitted, and the cotton is struck by the beater over the edges or noses of the pedal levers. In such cases it is necessary for the pedal noses to be made very round or blunt, and almost following the round curvature of the feed roller so as to prevent cutting of the fibres. For the shorter stapled cottons it is the usual practice to employ only one feed roller acting directly over the pedals, and the noses or striking edges of the latter are made comparatively short giving the equivalent of striking the cotton from feed rollers of small diameter without being too weak. The use of pedals next to the beater enables the same principle to be followed at this point as may be adopted in draft rollers, in which

larger diameter of rollers and wider settings may be adopted for long than for short stapled cottons.

Question—Describe fully how the carding action takes place between the flats and cylinder of a card, and give sketches to show the position of the flat in relation to the cylinder.

Answer—It is not very easy to explain all the action which takes place between the flats and the cylinder, and the resultant carding effects on the cotton. The leading features may be described somewhat as below. Every flat moves slowly along a suitably curved bend—often a flexible bend—with the object of continually bringing out the dirt and waste fibre or strips, so that the latter can be automatically and continuously cleaned off. Each flat is prepared on its two working or supporting surfaces, so that the front end is slightly thinner than the back end, with the effect of giving a slight heel, tilt, or bevel to the flat, and placing the wire at the leading end of the flat slightly nearer to the cylinder than the wire at the rear end of the flat. The front end of the flat is termed the "heel" and the following end the "toe." This bevel in the flat permits cotton to enter beneath each flat with little danger of rolling up and the carding, cleaning, or combing action is perfected as the cotton goes further beneath the flat. Portions of dirt, leaf, or other undesirable matter on the ends of the cylinder teeth are mostly taken off by one flat or another and carried out for automatic stripping. The bulk of the cotton fibre is, of course taken forward by the cylinder, but any projecting portions of fibre will catch in the wires of the flats, and tend to be opened and cleaned.

E. F. Woodside Returns from Europe.

E. F. Woodside, who sailed from New York on April 26th as a member of the American Commission for the study of European agricultural, manufacturing, banking credits and other systems and who represented the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association at a gathering in the Hague of international scope, landed in New York last week on his return home, aboard the steamship Baltic.

Superintendents and Overseers

Alice Mill.

Easley, S. C.

A. B. Adkirs Supt.
H. P. Copeland Carder
J. H. Hudgens Spinner

Arcadia Mills.

Arcadia, S. C.

W. S. Moore Supt.
Pat McGarrity Carder and Spinner
W. W. Veal Weaver
W. A. Jackson Cloth Room
E. E. Lindsay Master Mechanic

Washington Mills,

Fries, Va.

G. E. Roberts Superintendent
J. W. Bolton Carder
S. T. Petty Spinner
G. C. Pruitt Weaver
E. A. Robinson Cloth Room
J. W. White Master Mechanic

Pelham Mills.

Pelham, Ga.

Z. M. Floyd Supt.
O. F. Veal Carder
Jesse Coker Spinner
P. S. McCune Weaver
I. F. Perdue Cloth Room
C. A. Keown Twister Room
B. O. Sauls Master M.

A young man proposed marriage one day, while on a straw ride, to a very charming farmer's daughter.

"Minnie," he said, "would ye like to marry me an' be Missus Ruben Rountree?"

"No, sir, I won't be Missus Rountree or any other neither. I ain't never goin' to be married," she said seriously.

"Ha! ha! Never goin' to be married! Huh, that's what they all say, but you'll notice they're still building school houses," said Ruben with some force.

DATA FOR CLARK'S DIRECTORY.

We are now preparing the August 1st, 1913 edition of Clark's Directory of Cotton Mills and desire accurate data relative to every mill in the South. In order to verify our figures we would like to have some one in each mill fill out the following blank and mail it to us at once:

Name of Mill
Town
Number of Spindles
Number of looms

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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D. H. HILL, Jr.

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THURSDAY, JULY 10

Cotton Futures Tax.

A great cry has been raised because the finance committee of the Senate has favorably reported a provision to tax cotton future transactions.

The bill imposes a stamp tax of one-tenth of one cent a pound on contracts for the purchase or sale of cotton and requiring that such contracts be in writing. The tax at the present price of cotton is estimated at about 50 cents a bale. The bill provides that the tax shall be refunded upon actual delivery of the cotton contracted for.

While the many cotton dealers and some mill men are vigorously protesting against this bill we are frank to say that few things would give us more pleasure than its passage.

The New York Cotton Exchange has refused absolutely to amend their rules and furnish a legitimate contract under which the outsider would have even a fair chance.

The South because of its close relation to cotton has been bled of millions by the game of the New York Cotton Exchange and will welcome any law that will work to the disadvantage of that organization.

Crop Prospects.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., has issued an estimate placing the cotton acreage for 1913 at 35,622,000 acres as against 34,766,000 in 1912 which was a much smaller increase than had generally been expected.

On 34,766,000 acres last year we raised a crop of 14,295,500 bales or average weight of 500 pounds each which was a yield of .41 of a bale per acre.

Should we have the same yield per acre for 1913 with 35,622,000 acres the crop would be 14,605,000 bales or hardly enough to meet the probable demand.

The lowest yield per acre in recent years has been .33 bales per acre and the highest has been .46 bales. The lowest figure would give a 1913 crop of only 11,755,000 bales while the highest yield would mean a crop of 16,386,000. It is reasonable to suppose that the yield this year will, judging from the progress the crop has made, be somewhere between the minimum yield of .33 bales per acre and the maximum yield of .46 bales per acre.

Having 35,622,000 acres planted in is interesting to note the size of the crop that will be produced at the different yields per acre which are as follows:

Bales per acre.	Tot. bales
.33	11,755,000
.34	12,111,000
.35	12,468,000
.36	12,824,000
.37	13,180,000
.38	13,536,000
.39	13,892,000
.40	14,248,000
.41	14,605,000
.42	14,961,000
.43	15,314,000
.44	15,673,000
.45	16,029,000
.46	16,386,000

In the last analysis the size of a cotton crop is determined by the number of acres multiplied by the yield per acre.

The number of acres this year is given by the Department of Agriculture as 35,622,000 and even though it may not be correct in fact, it is correct by comparison with other years and furnishes a reliable basis from which to determine the crop of this year.

Knowing the number of acres, the problem is to determine the yield per acre that can be expected under conditions that prevail from the planting to the picking of the crop.

Under normal conditions that have prevailed up to date there is no reason to expect anything less than a fair yield per acre for 1913 and from the above table it will be seen that a yield of .4 of a bale or more will give a crop of good size.

The yield per acre can not be determined from the monthly condition reports for a careful examination of them discloses no rule that can be followed.

We would not attempt at this season to foretell the size of the 1913 crop but knowing the number of acres planted and the conditions that have prevailed so far we believe that a better idea of the probable outcome can be obtained from the above table than by reading the "dope" which is as usual being sent out by the New York speculators.

McKelway Rants.

The cotton manufacturers of four Southern states—Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas—were charged with having prevented the legislatures of those states from repealing child labor laws which permit children 12 years old to work 11 hours a day in the mills, in an address at Portland, Ore., by A. J. McKelway, of Washington, D. C., secretary for the Southern states of the national child labor committee. Mr. McKel-

ways' address was delivered at the sectional conference on capital and labor incident to the World's Christian Citizenship conference, which was in session.

As the people of Oregon do not know McKelway they probably paid some attention to what he said.

Cost of Cotton Crop Damage.

Washington, July 3.—The enormous sum of \$1,983,564,757 represents the hypothetical money loss through damage from various causes to the cotton crops of 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 in the United States, the department of agriculture's bureau of statistics has figured out. No less than 16,094,793,100 pounds of lint loss is the aggregate of this damage to the four crops. The causes and extent of this damage to cotton forms an interesting feature of the report just issued. Climatic conditions formed the principal element of loss.

Damage to the 1912 crop amounted to \$459,349,251 or 3,765,157,000 pounds of lint. The total damage from climatic conditions was \$297,200,000 of which \$115,300,000 was due to deficient moisture, \$112,100,000 to excessive moisture and \$17,000,000 to heat or hot wind. Other causes and extent of damage were: Plant diseases \$62,90,000; defective seed \$4,600,000, and other damages from unknown causes \$12,450,000.

A feature of the report is the decreasing extent of damage from insects, indicating the success of the fight against the boll weevil. Last year the damage from insects was lower than in any of the four years, the extent in 1911 being \$99,900,000, in 1910, was \$90,100,000 and in 1909, \$111,300,000. Damage from excessive moisture last year was the principal cause of an increase in the extent of loss over 1911 when the total damage was \$409,470,003 in 1910 it was \$528,893,988 and in 1909 it was \$590,851,517. Deficient moisture was the principal cause of loss in the latter three years.

Japanese Mill Dividends.

Owing to the relatively low prices of the American and Indian raw cotton and the increased exports to the northern parts of China, the Japanese cotton industry is reported by the Asahi to be in a prosperous condition paying in some instances dividends from 10 to 20 per cent higher than during the last year.

It is expected that the Kanegafuchi Spinning Mill will have realized 2,000,000 yen clear profit by the end of the first half of this year and will pay a dividend of 16 per cent. The Osaka Spinning Co., will distribute 550,000 yen, amounting to 30 per cent. Other important yarn mills will pay the following dividends (yen 49.8 cents), Settsu Spinning Co., 940,000 yen; Godo Spinning Co., 20 per cent, amounting to 250,000 yen; Fukushima Spinning Co., 24 per cent, amounting to 430,000 yen; Nippon Spinning Co., 10 per cent or 300,000 yen; Amazaki Spinning Co., 30 per cent; Kishiwada Spinning Co., 30 per cent.—Daily Trade Record.

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PERSONAL NEWS

J. Z. Cleveland is now treasurer of the Tucapau (S. C.) Mills.

J. E. McGee, of Alta Vista, Va., has accepted a position at Rosemary, N. C.

W. S. Moore, of Henrietta, N. C., has returned from a trip to Morehead City, N. C.

W. B. Morgan has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

W. L. Boyd has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Hoskins Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

F. O. Garren has resigned as loom fixer at the Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Thigpen, of Greensboro, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at Cliffside, N. C.

Jas. Potts has resigned as master mechanic at the Brandon Mills, Concord, N. C.

Frank Caldwell, of Concord, N. C., has accepted a position with the Kerr Bleachery of that place.

J. C. Bowling has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

Hartwell Douglas has succeeded J. G. Oakley as president of the Alabama Cotton Mills, Speigner, Ala.

T. A. Shipp, Jr., is now superintendent of the Piedmont Mills, Egan, Ga.

Monroe Allen of the Ella Mills, Shelby, N. C., has been attending the Great Council of Red Men at Morehead City, N. C.

Joe Herzfeld is now secretary and treasurer of the Lang Mfg. Co., West Point, Ga.

L. D. Corn, of Greenville, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Kirkman, of Newton, N. C., is now overseer of weaving at the Ella Mills, Shelby, N. C.

Joe Hinson, of Atlanta, Ga., has been doing some overhauling work at the Ella Mills, Shelby, N. C.

W. F. Davis, overseer of weaving at the Shelby (N. C.) Cotton Mills has been confined to his home at Anderson, S. C., by a brief illness.

H. P. Meikleham, agent of the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., has been appointed on the staff of Governor Slaton of Georgia.

Harris L. Horton has returned to his work in the office of the Effrd Mills, Albemarle, N. C., after a short illness.

John Clay, master mechanic at the Ivey Mills, Hickory, N. C., has invented and put on the market a vending machine.

J. E. Jones, of Brookford, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Pomona Mill, Greensboro, N. C.

Robt. Martin has accepted a position as second hand in weaving at the Highland Park Mill No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.

Louis Tucker has been promoted to overseer of quiller room at the Highland Park Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

M. E. Dorsey has resigned as master mechanic at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

J. W. Knight has resigned as overseer of twisting at the Aldora Mill, Barnesville, Ga.

G. V. Tallent has accepted the position of overseer of twisting at the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

Frank Page has succeeded J. R. Page as president of the Francis Cotton Mills, Biscoe, N. C.

Alonzo Her, Southern representative of the L. R. Wattles Co., has announced himself as a candidate for alderman of Greenville, S. C.

B. W. Bridges has resigned as carder at the Hoskins Mill, Charlotte, N. C., on account of bad health.

Clyde Holliman, of Rock Hill, S. C., has accepted a position with the Mecklenburg Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

J. E. Wright has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Cliffside (N. C.) Mills to accept a traveling position.

W. B. Davis has resigned as overseer of twisting and winding at the Roxboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position with the Rocky Mount (N. C.) Mills.

E. W. Edwards has resigned as superintendent of the Monroe (N. C.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position with the Empira Mills, Burlington, N. C.

D. A. Jolly has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Chesnee (S. C.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position with the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

G. W. Rollins has been promoted to the position of Supt. of the Henrietta Mills No. 2, Caroleen, N. C.

W. H. Norris has resigned as superintendent of the Kinston Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

C. B. Skipper has disposed of his interests in the Thrift (formerly Thayer) Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C., and will not be Supt. of that mill.

T. J. Reynolds, formerly secretary and treasurer of the Montgomery Cordage Co., Montgomery, Ala., is now president of that company.

Marshall Goldston has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Brander Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C.

G. M. Lamar is now superintendent of the Lily Mills, Spray, N. C., in addition to the Nantucket Mills of that place.

Geo. H. Brockenbrough, Jr., has accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of the Fidelity Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

D. F. Short has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Capital City Mill, Columbia, and gone into the mercantile business.

W. H. Wilson of Bessemer City, N. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

J. W. Kidd has resigned as Supt. of the Rhodhiss Mfg. Co. and the E. A. Smith Mfg. Co., to become Supt. of the Thrift Mfg. Co. at Paw Creek, near Charlotte, N. C.

R. P. Scruggs has resigned as Supt. of the Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C., to become Supt. of the Rhodhiss Mfg. Co., and the E. A. Smith Mfg. Co., Rhodhiss, N. C.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



THE HOME OF VICTOR MILL STARCH

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Southern Agent: JAS. H. MAXWELL, GREENVILLE, S. C.

It boils thin—penetrates the warps—increases breaking strength and carries the weight into the cloth. Being thoroughly washed free of gluten and other foreign matter, it gives a bleach and finish to the goods that you can get from no other starch.

A trial order will convince you that VICTOR STARCH has no equal in the market.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Durham, N. C.—The Durham Cotton manufacturing Company are making an addition of 1,440 spindles.

Great Falls, S. C.—During an electric storm last week the transformer was struck and burned out.

Union, S. C.—The July 1st dividend of the Monarch Mills was \$22,700.

Lockhart, S. C.—The July 1st dividend of the Lockhart Mills was \$22,575.

St. Louis, Mo.—Adolph E. Nage and associates have leased a building in this city and will equip it for a lace and embroidery factory.

New Holland, Ga.—The Pacolet Mills No. 4 have completed the installation of 2,240 additional spindles, making the present capacity of the plant 56,684 spindles.

Trough, S. C.—The Pacolet Mills have completed the installation of 6592 additional spindles increasing the capacity of the mills at this place to 63,680 spindles.

Kannapolis, N. C.—During a storm last week the big motor in Cannon Mill No. 1 was burned out and the mill set on fire. This was promptly extinguished however.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The Highland Park Mill will shut down the first and last weeks in August to give their employes a vacation. This is the custom of the mill each year.

Joplin, Mo.—Hooven and Allisan Co., of Xenia, Ohio, state that the recent report to the effect that they would establish a branch plant at this place for the manufacture of cordage is incorrect.

Suffolk, Va.—The Maxwell Hosiery Mills, recently reported as increasing their capital stock, have bought a site for their new plant and will begin building some time in the near future.

Onitman, Ga.—The Atlantic and Gulf Mills were in May placed in the hands of a receiver and will probably be sold at an early date. The last meeting of the creditor was held on June 8th and action looking towards a sale of the property was considered.

Columbus, Ga.—The Eagle and Phenix Mills announce that a mutually satisfactory arrangement has just been made under which Frederick Victor & Achelis of New York have become sole selling agents for the Eagle and Phenix Mills. The mills' traveling salesmen will report directly to J. A. Moseley cotton goods department, Frederick Victor & Achelis, 65 Leonard street, New York.

Newbern, N. C.—J. S. Miller, C. E. Foy, L. H. Cutler, and others, all of this place, and J. O. Duval, of Weldon, N. C., are planning the organization of a company with a capital stock of 50,000, to build a cotton mill.

Trion, Ga.—The Trion Co. states that the extension to their mill has been deferred, but the extension to the power plant is now under way. The setting of the new boilers, building a new chimney or smokestack, and installation of the pumps and generators will be taken up shortly.

Morganton, N. C.—D. B. Mull, of Drexel, N. C., previously reported as planning to establish a hosiery mill here, will erect a building 30x100 feet, costing \$2,000. The machinery to be installed will be 50 knitting machines, to have a daily capacity of 250 dozen pairs of hose. Mr. Mull has not decided when the plant will be built.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Memphis Cotton Manufacturing Co., will have plans about the middle of July for their new building. It will be of concrete and metal construction, and arranged for machinery for bleaching and absorbent cotton manufacturing. The daily capacity of the plant will be 2,000 pounds. The cost of the building and machinery will be \$76,000.

Hartwell, Ga.—The Hartwell Mills have decided to double the capacity of their plant, although they have not definitely determined when the enlargement will be made. They are now operating an equipment of 8,000 spindles and 200 looms. This company was mentioned some time ago as planning to increase their output.

Dothan, Ala.—Work has been started on the new building of the Dothan Mattress Manufacturing Company, whose former factory was destroyed by fire several weeks ago as noted. The new plant will have a capacity 25 per cent greater than the old factory and will be equipped with the latest type of machinery and an automatic fire sprinkler system.

Macon, Ga.—The Bibb Manufacturing Co. has about completed the additional mill it has been constructing in this city and will soon have it in full operation. This new plant will operate an equipment of 20,000 spindles, and accompanying machinery, more than 1,500 electrical horsepower to be used. It cost probably \$300,000. The building is two stories high, 350 by 75 feet, constructed of brick and reinforced concrete. Heretofore the company has been operating about 24,000 spindles and accompanying machinery here.

Troy, N. C.—The subscriptions to the new \$25,000 knitting mill for Troy have about reached the desired amount. This new industry for Troy will add much to the town and county. It will call for more people, more homes and more money. J. R. Blair has the subscription for the stock in hand and is one of the largest subscribers.

Lowell, N. C.—The mills at this place are running full time and in good condition. The capacity of the Peerless Mill is to be increased by adding new machinery. An addition is now being built at the plant for this purpose. It is the intention of the owners to add to their plant so that night work can be discontinued.

Charlotte, N. C.—The machinery that will be used in the plant of the Thrift Manufacturing Company at Paw Creek has been ordered and it is expected that the first consignments will arrive in the course of a very short time. The construction forces are now engaged in erecting the houses that will constitute the village and the work is being prosecuted just as rapidly as possible. It is hoped to have the plant ready for operation by the late Fall or early Winter. This mill will be one of the most up-to-date and efficient in the South when completed.

Social Circle, Ga.—The sale of the Social Circle Cotton Mill which was advertised to take place Tuesday July 1st, has again been postponed and the big mill will probably stand idle a while longer.

The upset price on the property was \$150,000, the bidders to put up a \$10,000 certified check.

A large crowd attended the sale, but no one qualified to bid by putting up the deposit and the sale was postponed indefinitely. It was hoped that the property would be bought in and the plant put in immediate operation. It will probably be next fall before the matter is settled.

There were a number of prominent mill men from other sections of the country on hand.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Barnhardt Manufacturing Company has filed complaint against the Southern Railway, Charleston & Western Carolina Railway and Seaboard Air Line, alleging unjust, unreasonable and discriminatory rates on cotton-balling and mattress felts from Atlanta, Augusta, Athens and other Georgia points.

The complaint declares that the charges are discriminatory in that the rates from Georgia points to Charlotte are the same as from Charlotte to the Georgia points on carload shipments, on less than carload shipments a higher rate is charged the 400 pounds from Georgia points, constituting a discrimination against Charlotte in favor of the Georgia points. Reparation is asked on all shipments for the past two years.

gia points, constituting a discrimination against Charlotte in favor of the Georgia points. Reparation is asked on all shipments for the past two years.

Charged With Enticing Cotton Mill Operatives.

Charged with attempting to entice operatives of the Capitola Manufacturing Co., Marshall, N. C., out of the State to the Lockhart Cotton Mills, Lockhart, S. C., a man named Brown is bound over to Madison superior court under a bond of \$200.

With labor as scarce as at present, considerable losses would result from the defection of operatives and this alleged violation of the State law regarding enticing labor will be thoroughly examined and the case against Brown pushed.

Meeting of South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

The annual meeting of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association was held at Toxaway, N. C., on July 2 and 3rd.

The Association also went on record as favoring humane child labor laws. This was in answer to the charge made by A. J. McKelway, secretary for the Southern States of the National Child Labor Committee, at the World's Christian Citizenship conference at Portland, Ore., that the cotton manufacturers of the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama prevented the legislatures of those states from repealing harmful child labor laws.

The association also adopted strong resolutions urging the registration of births in South Carolina.

Of the 4,014,680 spindles represented by the entire membership of the association 2,750,000 were represented by the members attending the convention. Reports of committees occupied much of the time.

The announcement was made that the interstate commerce commission would hold a hearing in Greenville July 11 in the proceedings brought by the association to compel the railroads carrying coal from Virginia and West Virginia to South Carolina mills to lower their rates.

A. R. Marsh, formerly president of the New York Cotton Exchange and now editor of The World and Chronicle, a financial publication read a long report on workingmen's compensation laws of the world. He was followed by J. I. Carbery of Washington, who delivered an address on "Civic Improvements in the Mill Villages."

The Association elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Ellison A. Smyth, Greenville; vice president, Augustus W. Smith, Spartanburg; treasurer, J. A. Brock, Anderson; secretary, F. H. Anderson, Greenville.

Will Manufacture Roller Covering Material.

Wm. Whittam, formerly editor of the American Cotton Manufacturer of Charlotte, but who has been living in England for several years has returned to America and located at Morris Park, Long Island, New York where he will manufacture a new roller covering material which will be put on the market as a substitute for leather.

Co-Operative Mill Store at Columbia, S. C.

A charter has been granted to the Hampton Mills Co-Operative Store. This establishment will have an initial capital of \$10,000 with the privilege of increasing to \$20,000. A large store building owned by the mill will be turned over in the co-operative company rent-free. The purpose is to reduce the cost of living to the employees as far as possible by this means.

A similar store has been for some time operated very successfully at West Durham, N. C. The entire business of these stores is done for cash.

Child Labor Bill in Georgia.

Labor bills, including one which raises the child labor limit from 11 to 14 years by 1915, have been introduced in the Georgia Senate. The Child Labor bill provides that after 1913 no child under 12 years of age shall be employed in any mill, factory, etc.; after 1914, no child under 13 shall be employed, and after 1915 no child under 14 shall be employed. It also provides that no child between 14 and 16 shall be employed unless he or she is able to read and write. The tests as to the child's ability are left to the agent of the State Commissioner of Commerce and Labor.

Boy Used Knife.

As the result of a heated controversy, Robert Lee Goings and Luther Owings, two young white boys of the Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C., engaged in a lively fistfight which resulted rather seriously for young Owings when his opponent whipped out a knife and stabbed him in the arm. The Goings lad was taken in tow by the sheriff. Owings has suffered great pain from the wound, but it is not thought by physicians that his arm will have to be amputated.

Goings is the same boy who several months ago was knocked in the head by a Wilson boy, for which offense young Wilson is now serving twelve months in the state reformatory at Florence.



Just in Passing

Competition is a peculiar thing. It make make enemies out of lifelong friends—if it's a political contest.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

has met competition in but one way; the only way, in fact. It has delivered the goods, and where it hasn't, and I admit that there were things at first that we did not get on to, our education did not cost our customers a penny.

The great big business world is ruthless in its judgments of service rendered, and unless the service is rendered somebody loses.

Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 32 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTELL, Manager

Raw Silk.

A new book "Raw Silk" by Leo Duran has been issued by the Silk Publishing Co., of New York, and treats fully of the production and manufacture of silk. It is very interesting book. Price is \$2.50.

W. E. Campbell is Badly Cut.

W. E. Campbell, outside man at the Riverside Mill, Anderson, S. C., is in a serious condition at his home from knife wounds received in a difficulty with A. Z. Smith in the office of the company late Tuesday afternoon. The chief and most serious wound is in the neck, shoulder and arm, but Campbell also received a number of stab wounds about his body. He was rushed to his home as soon as the trouble was over and is under the care of physicians.

It appears that Campbell and Smith had a misunderstanding about a three-room house in the mills village, which Smith was to have gotten and for some reason had not been permitted to move into. Tuesday afternoon he went to the office and the difficulty followed. Smith attacking Campbell with a knife.

Smith is being held in jail.

Hartsville Cotton Mill Y. M. C. A. Celebrates the Fourth.

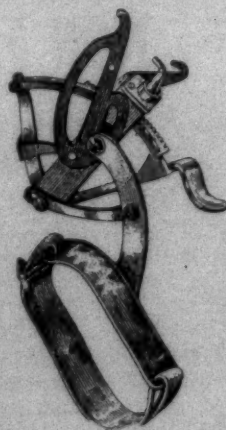
July 4 will be remembered at the Hartsville (S. C.) Cotton Mill Y. M. C. A. as a day of enjoyment and pleasure in which men, women and children took part.

C. C. Twitty, president of the Hartsville Cotton Mills, made the principal donation towards covering the expenses of the occasion, and at noon mixed with his people under the shade of the trees where was spread a barbecue dinner and picnic, which was a credit to the community. After dinner the athletic field was the scene of activity. The Y. M. C. A. base ball team crossed bats with the boys from Rockingham, N. C., and a lively game was enjoyed, resulting in a score of 12 to 2 in favor of the Y. M. C. A. boys. One great feature of the day was the game between the fats and leans, dressed in fun making costumes appropriate for the occasion. Then followed the tub race across the pond, the tug-of-war, relay races, obstacle race, etc.

The closing feature of the day was the turning loose in the center of the field the greasy pig, with a pedigree consisting of a strain of both "pine rooster" and "razor back" and a speed record almost unlimited. Big Bill Miller, loom fixer, was the winner in this feat, and amid the cheers of the crowd and the squealing of his prize, he triumphantly left the field closing the exercises of the day.

The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation
Durability Guaranteed
Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.
DURHAM, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The primary cotton goods market sustained its strength last week, although the week was a short one in trade owing to the general observance of the holiday. Buyers of wide print cloths were active on Tuesday and Wednesday, many additional orders being placed for August, September and October delivery. Prices held firm on the basis of 7 cents for 4 yard 80 squares for late contract and 3 1-4 cents for 27-inch, 64x60. The inquiry for sheeting for export to China and Africa was light, but the largest mills which supply the export trade have orders to keep them busy until the end of the year. Bleached goods were steady and the leading mills are well under order for the next sixty days.

Prices in the staple cotton goods end of the market are held on a very steady basis and purchases for forward fall requirements at the present levels are considered safe. The market during June was shaken down to a firm level and the slight reductions named on well known bleached goods to move small stocks on hand resulted in a quick clean up.

While last week did not show any very large increase in the demand for fall goods, buyers have more confidence in the future and are held back by more buying restrictions that have been placed upon them than by any fear that prices are not right. Several of the larger mills are closely sold ahead for July and August and some of them through September. Others are not so well situated and will welcome forward business when it comes. They are not hampered by stocks on hand and will not grant concessions to secure forward contracts.

The gray goods market had another quiet week which to a certain extent affected the prices on the coarser constructions. The four days of trading developed little in the way of active purchasing from the converting trade, either for fine or coarse cotton. Interest for the most part was confined to spot or nearby deliveries. Mills making fine and fancy goods have had a very quiet week. Converters now have their spring lines ready, but have been unwilling to place any substantial advance orders for gray goods. It is expected by sellers of fine and novelty goods that the middle of the month will show quite an improvement in the demand for novelties and in the gray and for finer constructions. Certain lines of novelty cloths in the gray, such as ratines and jacquards are still in good request.

Prices on coarse goods and print cloths have shown little change in the last week. If anything, there is a tendency toward lower levels which would be quickly checked by any increased demand from the converters. Concessions of 1-16 of a cent have been made in some

cases, and are attributed to the quietness which has been in evidence for two weeks. Sellers look for no active business for the present in coarse goods and print cloths. Converters have apparently covered their needs for the near future and are not showing any great interest in the showing of goods for late delivery.

There was only a moderate amount of trading in the Fall River print cloth market last week. The principal buyers showed only such interest in the market as would enable them to follow the trend of prices. It is estimated that the total sales for the week were about 140,000 pieces, and about half of this number were for spot and quick shipment. Some buyers tried to get concessions from manufacturers but their efforts failed in most cases. Narrow cloths of certain counts received much attention from some buyers, while wide goods received little inquiry.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Prt clths, 28-in, std 3 3-4	—
28 1-2-in, stand .. 3 1-2	—
4-yard, 80x80s ... 7	to 7 1-4
Gray goods, 39-in, 69	—
x72	5 1-2 to 5 5-8
38 1-2-in, std.	51-16 —
Brown drills, std .. 8	—
Sheetings, south-	—
ern std	7 3-4 to 8
3-yard	7 1-8 to 7 1-4
4-yard, 56x60s ... 6	to 6 1-8
Denims, 9-oz.	14 to 17
Stark, 8-oz. duck. 14	—
Hartford, 11-oz, 40-	—
in. duck	16 1-8 —
Tickings, 8-oz.	13 1-4 —
Std fancy print	5 1-2 —
Std gingham ... 6 3-4	—
Fine dress gingham 7 1-2	to 8 1-2

Ratine Demand Continues.

It is interesting to note the increase in the number of mills sending out ratine cloths, which can now be had in the market in all-cotton, silk and cotton, and all-silk at various prices, running from 13 1-2 to 32 cents in the gray. There is not only a wide difference in the prices of the cloths, but also in the qualities. Some of the gingham mills are now making ratine effects. In order to make them they do not have to go to any great additional expense, because the yarns can be turned out for them on an ordinary spinning frame.

An excellent business is now being done on ratine cloths of practically all classes. While it may seem a little inconsistent to sound any note of warning in regard to goods which sell so well and are being taken in such quantities, the opinion is expressed even by the sellers of the goods, that their popularity is liable to drop out of sight over night which will mean that someone is going to wake up with a stock on hand that cannot be moved.—Daily Trade Record.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

When you enjoy the economy of lubrication provided by



you discover that increased production means a great deal more than a slightly lower lubricant expense.

Figure out the saving involved in a 50% reduction of oil stains in your Carding, Twisting and Spinning. Then write us for test samples of NON-FLUID OIL for Comb-boxes, Roll Necks and Twister Rings.

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165 Broadway, NEW YORK

BOSSON & LANE

—Manufacturers—

CASTOR OIL, SOLUBLE OIL, BLEACHING OIL, TURKEY RED OIL, SNOWFLAKE, SOLUBLE GREASE
FLAXHORN, ALPHA SODA, OLEINE
B. & L. ANTI-CHLORINE, SOLUBLE WAX
BLEACHERS BLUES

Works and Office

Atlantic, Mass.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Business was rather quiet last week in the yarn market, due largely to the holiday spirit that pervaded. The aggregate volume was fair, the activity in spots helping to increase the total volume. The business charged up to June was larger and of more money value than that for June of last year, and most of the dealers reported a larger volume of business than that for May.

There was a fair demand for coarse numbers for spot and quick deliveries, mostly 9s to 12s Southern frame spun cones, and sales were made on the basis of 20 1-2 cents for 10s for quick shipment. There were inquiries for fair sized quantities of 30s Southern frame spun cones. Some dealers are quoting 25 cents for fall deliveries, but will not hear of this price, nor the price of 26 cents asked by some spinners.

There was an improvement in the sale of fine two-ply combed yarns during the last ten days. Sales of 50-2 combed peeler were made at 43 and 44 cents, 40-2 sold from 37 to 38 1-2 cents. 60-2 were quoted at 50 to 56 cents, and sales of cones were made at 50 to 52 cents and skeins sold at 52 cents.

There is no active demand for mercerized yarns, but mercerizers need business and have been cutting prices to get it.

There is no material change for the better in the weaving situation. Some of the manufacturers say that all of the new business they are getting is of the hand to mouth variety and that immediate deliveries are wanted. This is thought to mean that there are no stocks in the market to depress prices, and when buyers get a little more confidence good sized orders are expected to come in.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	18 1-2-19
10s	19 —19 1-2
12s	20 1-2-20
14s	20 —20 1-2
16s	20 1-2-21
20s	20 1-2-21
26s	22 1-2-23
30s	24 —

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	19 1-2—
10s	19 1-2-20
12s	20 —
14s	20 —21
16s	20 —20 1-2
20s	20 —20 1-2
24s	22 —
26s	23 —
30s	24 —24 1-2
40s	28 1-2-29
50s	38 —
60s	49 —50

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

9-4 slack	20 —20 1-2
8-3-4 hard twist	18 —
8-3-4 hard twist	17 1-2-18

Southern Single Warps:

8s	19 —19 1-2
10s	19 1-2-20
12s	20 —20 1-2
14s	20 1-2—
16s	21 —
20s	21 —
24s	23 —23 1-2
26s	23 1-2—
30s	24 —
40s	28 1-2-29

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	19 —19 1-2
10s	20 —20 1-2
12s	20 1-2—
14s	21 1-2—
16s	21 1-2-22
20s	22 —22 1-2
24s	23 1-2-24
26s	24 1-2—
30s	24 —24 1-2
40s	29 —30
50s	38 —38 1-2

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	18 —19
10s	19 1-2-20 1-2
14s	20 1-2-22
16s	21 —22 1-2
18s	21 1-2-22 1-2
20s	22 1-2-23
24s	23 —24
26s	23 1-2-24 1-2
30s	25 —26

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

8s	19 —19 1-2
10s	20 —20 1-2
12s	20 1-2—
14s	21 1-2—
16s	21 1-2-22
20s	22 —22 1-2
24s	23 1-2—
26s	23 1-2-24
30s	24 1-2—
40s	29 —30
50s	38 —38 1-2

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28 —
24s	29 —
30s	33 —
40s	38 —39
50s	42 —44
60s	52 —54

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28 1-2—
24s	29 1-2-30
30s	31 1-2-32
40s	38 —38 1-2
50s	44 —46
60s	50 —52
70s	60 —62
80s	70 —72

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High

Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. M., S. C.	100	
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	35	
Amer. Spinning Co., S. C.	154	
Anderson C. M., S. C., pf	90	
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65	
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91	
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100	
Augusta Factory, Ga.	35	
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	
Brandon Mill, S. C.	75	
Brogan Mills, S. C.	61	
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	51	
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	85	
Chiquola, S. C., com.	100	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C., pf	100	
Clifton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92 1/2	100
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	85	
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	
Drayton Mills, S. C.	6	80
Eague & Phenix Mill, Ga.	80	90
Easley Mill, S. C.	180	
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	50
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	100	
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition Mill, Ga.	150	
Fairfield C. Mills, S. C.	70	
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	85	
Gainesville Cotton Mills, Ga., common	80	
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	86	
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80	
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.		
Granby C. M., S. C., pf		
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	145
Greenwood C. Mills, S. C.	57	
Grendel Mill, S. C.	100	
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	
Inman Mills, S. C., pf	100	
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	80	86
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C.	130	
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., preferred	97	
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75
Laurens Mill, S. C.	15	
Limestone Mill, S. C.	125	133
Lockhart	40	
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	
Molloy Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Monarch Mill, S. C.	115	
Monaghan Mills, S. C.		
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	135	140
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	135	
Norris C. Mills, S. C.	102	
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	90	

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arista		
Arlington	141	
Avon		
Brown, common	115	
Cabarrus	150	
Cannon	151	
Chadwick-Hoskins	85	
Chadwick-Hoskins, pf	101	
Cliffside	190	195
Cora	140	
Efird	115	126
Erwin, common	130	150
Erwin, preferred	105	
Gaston	90	
Gibson	101	105
Gray	121	
Florence	124	
Henrietta Mills	150	155
Highland Park	186	155
Loray	10	
Loray, preferred	90	
Lowell	181	
Lumberton	251	
Marion Mfg. Co.	100	
Mooreville	142	150
Modena	100	
Nakomis	200	
Patterson	125	
Raleigh	100	104
Roanoke	155	
Williamson	125	
Wiscasset	105	
Woodlawn	101	
Olympia Mills, S. C., pf		
Parker Cotton Mills, guaranteed	100	100 & int
Parker, pf.	40	45
Common	16	20
Orr Cotton Mills	92 1/2	
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	100	
Oconee Mills, common	100	
Oconee Mills, pf	100 & in.	
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	106	
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pf	100 & in.	
Parker Mills, pf.	50	56
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	
Pickens C. Mills, S. C.	100	
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe F. W., Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Richland C. M., S. C., pf		
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	
Roanoke Mills, S. C.	140	160
Saxon Mill, S. C.	126	
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	64	
Spartan Mill, S. C.	110	112
Tucapau Mill, S. C.	280	
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	72	
Union-Buffalo, 1st pf.	35	40
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 2nd pf.	10	
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.		
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pf.	100	
Watts Mill, S. C.	106	
Williamston Mill, S. C.	97	
Woodruff C. Mills, S. C.	95	
Woodside C. Mills, S. C.		

Personal Items

F. A. Abbott has resigned as Supt. of the Albany (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Frank Simpson, a mill machinis of Columbus, Ga., has been visiting at Westminster, S. C.

S. C. Fields has been appointed deputy sheriff at the Westervelt Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. D. Massey, treasurer of the Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., was in New York this week.

Pink Manning has been promoted to overseer of spinning at the Henrietta Mills, No. 2, Caroleen, N. C.

W. T. Lang has succeeded W. G. Smith as general manager of the Orangeburg (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

L. B. Reynolds has resigned as loom fixer at Chesnee, S. C., to accept a similar position at Lancaster, S. C.

F. E. Blair has resigned as overseer of carding at Prendergast, Tenn., and moved to LaGrange, Ga.

J. V. Williams has resigned his position with the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C., and moved to Charlotte, N. C.

G. E. Hidd has resigned his position with the Palmetto Mill, Columbia, S. C., to become overseer of cloth room at the Capital City Mills of the same place.

E. A. Murray has resigned as overseer of finishing at the Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C., to accept a position with the Carolina Light & Power Company of the same place.

W. B. Wardell, formerly overseer of carding at the Maple Mills, Dillon, S. C., has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Daniel Warlick has resigned as overseer of carding at the Caswell Mills, Kinston, N. C., to become second hand in No. 1 and 2 carding at East Lumberton, N. C.

Mr. Kirby Improving.

Ed Kirby, who was seriously scalded by steam when a pipe which he was working on the mill at Converse, S. C., bursted, is slowly improving. The attending physicians say he has a very good chance for recovery, unless something unforeseen sets in.

Mill Girl Drinks Carbolic Acid.

Lillian Branch, a cotton mill operative of West Durham, N. C., killed herself last week by taking carbolic acid. The girl was despondent over a quarrel with her sweetheart.

She asked her landlady for a pistol and this was refused. Later she sent a little girl to the drug store for the acid, saying she wanted to kill bed bugs. She drank a full ounce bottle in the presence of the girl who brought it and immediately fell over. She died before medical aid could be secured.

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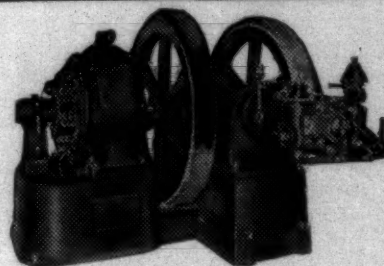
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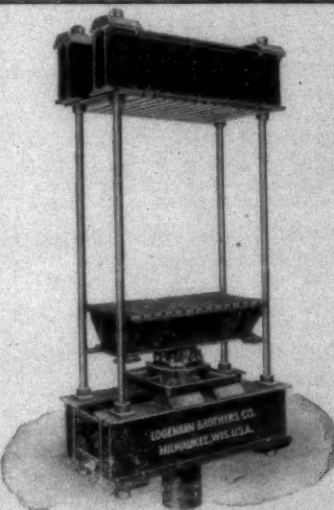
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100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

July 4th at Pelham, Ga.

The feature of the celebration of only been organized a short time the Fourth at the Pelham (Ga.) Mills but their music is of a high order.

was the concert given by the East Pelham Concert band. This band has

Hurt in Runaway.

Jesse S. Green, a young man of about 27 years of age, and an employe in Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., suffered a concussion of the brain Monday morning as a result of injuries received in a runaway accident.

The accident occurred on the overhead bridge near Drayton, and so far as could be learned no one saw the accident, but it seems as if the animal became frightened by a loose trace and the young man was dragged in the buggy for some distance before becoming disengaged. Aside from the concussion of the brain and a bruise near the left ear no other injuries were found by the physicians. He became conscious shortly after reaching the hospital, but was not sufficiently rational to explain the details of the affair.

May be Charged With Bigamy.

Will Veason, white, who was arrested Saturday at Greenville, S. C., on complaint of Spartanburg authorities, was taken back to the neighboring city to answer the charges of wife desertion which have been brought against him.

Since his arrest at Greenville it has developed that Veason is likely to be charged with bigamy, it being alleged that he married some time ago a young woman living in one of the cotton mill villages about Greenville. The police stated that when confronted with this charge Veason said that he married here under the impression that his first wife was dead.

It is understood that the Spartanburg police have been on the lookout for Veason for many months.

Cotton Mill For Sale.

The plant of the Hawkinsville Cotton Mills is offered for sale by the bondholders who hold the property. Property consists of one two story brick mill house with tower, built on plan providing for enlargement, full equipment of machinery, three thousand spindles, sprinkler system fire protection, one frame cotton warehouse, one six-room superintendent's dwelling, fourteen four-room frame dwellings. Real estate consists of about nine acres in the thriving town of Hawkinsville close to business center. Mill is reached by side tracks of three railroads and is on navigable river. Mill built in 1900 and plant cost \$100,000.00 can be bought for less than half that amount. Write for complete description of property and list of machinery, booklet of town of Hawkinsville showing photo of mill also furnished. Call on or address

E. J. HENRY,

Trustee for Bondholders,
Hawkinsville, Ga.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Overhauling

For general overhauling on spinning, spooling and twisting address David S. Thomas, Glendale, S. C.

Help Wanted.

Wanted: At once complete set of help to start our new Mill Number 2. Includes hands for card room, spinning room and weave room. Cast your lot with us if you are looking for health, wealth and happiness. Apply promptly to W. C. Cobb, Supt. Ware Shoals Mfg. Company, Ware Shoals, S. C.

Wanted

One card grinder and spinning and spooling help. Advantages and wages good.

H. L. Holden,
Rocky Mount Mills,
Rocky Mount, N. C.

Folder Man Wanted.

Want man to run folder and bale. Price \$1.40 per day. Three bales per day. Inverness Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

For Sale.

For Sale—Sixteen sets of 15x3 inch Whitin spinning frame pulleys. Used only two weeks. Inverness Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Weavers Wanted.

WANTED—Two or three good Draper weavers on plain white work. Work runs well and good weavers make from ten to twelve dollars per week. Good healthy place to live, cheap rent and large gardens. Apply at once to

G. A. Polatty, Supt.,
Tarboro Cotton Factory,
Tarboro, N. C.

Spinners Wanted.

We are starting up some new spinning and can use a few good spinners and doffers. Pay spinners 12 1-2 to 15 cents per side and spinners run 6 to 12 sides. Pay doffers 75 cents to \$1.00 per day. Apply to

C. L. Price, Overseer Spinning,
Patterson Mill, Rosemary, N. C.

WANT position as overseer spinning or twisting or both. Have had long experience. Strictly sober and good manager of help. Can change on a week's notice. Address No. 382.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, denn warping and reeling, or overseer of spinning, carding or twisting in large mill. Now employed. Can change on 10 days' notice. Address No. 383.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Now employed as carder and spinner in 10,000 spindle mill. The middle or Southern States preferred but will go anywhere. Can furnish good references. Address No. 384.

WANT position as overseer carding at not less than \$3 per day. Can give good references and can change on six days' notice. Address No. 385.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am now employed but prefer healthier location. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 386.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and am now employed, but wish large mill. Can furnish good references. Address No. 387.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of small mill on hosiery yarns. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change. Good references. Address No. 388.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed. 10 years experience. 40 years old. Married. Good reason for wishing to change. Good references. Address No. 389.

QUALITY vs. PRICE In Picker Sticks

The IVEY BRAND Sticks Save Money in their durability—Save the Time of the Loom Fixer—Save the Stopping of the Loom to put in another—Save Making Flaws in the Cloth by Breakage. Every Stick Selected and Branded. Write us for prices.

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IVEY MFG. CO., - Hickory, N. C.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change. Have had good experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 390.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 27. Have eight years' experience on yarns from 5's to 80's. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Best of references. Address No. 392.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed but wish to change on account of unhealthy location. Good references. No. 396.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had long experience with cotton mill steam and electric power plants. Good references. Address No. 397.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Have had long experience in cotton mill work and can give satisfaction. Strictly sober. Have fine references. Address No. 398.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Would accept position of second hand in large room. Have had good experience in first class mill and can furnish good references. Address No. 399.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed, but prefer to change. Have long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 400.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed, but want larger job. Have had experience on many lines of goods and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 401.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or second hand in large mill. Experienced both as second hand and overseer on from 4's to 50's yarns. Age 28. References furnished if desired. Address No. 402.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed. Have had 20 years experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 403.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience and now employed, but wish to change. Good references both as to ability and character. Address No. 404.

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WANT position as superintendent of either spinning or weaving mill. Have had long experience and can assure best results as to production, quality, cost, etc. Address No. 405.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed as overseer of carding but wish to change for larger room. Good references. Address No. 406.

WANT position of superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed as spinner and assistant superintendent and giving satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 407.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 408.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 14 years experience on check and plain work on Crompton & Knowles and Draper looms. Have only changed once in ten years. Now employed. Address No. 393.

WANT position as overseer of carding in small mill or second hand in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 394.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 22 years experience in weaving and slashing. Have a good job but don't like location. Prefer Draper room. Good references. Address No. 395.

WANT position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled one position as carder and spinner five years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 409.

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from last page)

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Prefer print goods in N. C. Now employed, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Good references. Address No. 410.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 42. Married. Strictly sober. Have long experience on both coarse and fine, white and colored work. Address No. 411.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Age 31. Married. Now employed in successful mill. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 412.

AN EASTERN MAN experienced on fine yarns and goods wants position as superintendent of Southern mill and can furnish fine references. Address No. 413.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience. Several years in weaving, spinning and wide experience in dressing and slashing. Good manager of help and up-to-date on watching cost. Sober and good references. Address No. 414.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room in Ga., N. C. or S. C. Now employed as superintendent and have had long experience as overseer of weaving. Good references. Address No. 415.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Am now carder and spinner in 10,000 spindle mill, but want better position. Practical experience and also technical knowledge. Address No. 416.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed by good mill but would change for larger mill. Experienced on colored as well as gray goods. Satisfactory references. Address No. 417.

WANT position as overseer cloth room in large mill by married man of experienced and ability. Am at present employed as overseer cloth room in one of the largest mills in the South and giving satisfaction. Can give references. Good reasons for desiring a change. Can change in two weeks. Address No. 418.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 16 years in card room, 4 years as overseer. Married. Age 33. Good references. Address No. 419.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 11 years experience as overseer on from 20's to 100's. Also experience on twisting and winding. Good references. Address No. 420.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 17 years experience in spinning and am now

employed as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 421.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in first class mills and can furnish satisfactory references as to ability and character. Address No. 422.

WANT position as superintendent. Have long experience, both as overseer of spinning and as superintendent. Can furnish reference from previous employers. Prefer weaving mill. Address No. 423.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or as overseer of weaving. Experienced in both rooms with special reference to colored and fancy goods. Now employed. Address No. 424.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 24 years experience in carding. Married. Sober. Good recommendations. Can change on short notice. Address No. 425.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Also experienced in overhauling. Address No. 426.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 10 years experience. 6 years as overseer on carded and combed yarns, also hosiery and warp yarns. Married. Age 31. Strictly sober. Now employed. Can change on short notice. Address No. 427.

WANT position as carder. 24 years in card room. Now overseer. Age 38. Good manager of help. Married. Strictly sober. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 428.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have long experience in good mills on both coarse and fine yarns. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 429.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had experience running both small and large mills and can furnish fine references, both as to ability and character. Address No. 430.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, at not less than \$3.00 per day. Married. Of good character and temperate. Experienced on plain and check work. Have held present position two years. Can furnish references. Address No. 431.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as carder and superintendent and can furnish splendid references. Have special reputation as expert carder. Address No. 432.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but wish larger job. Have always made good and can furnish references from present and former employers. Address No. 433.

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WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent in a small mill. 18 years experience. Age 37. Sober. Married. Can furnish good references. Employed but can come on short notice. Address No. 434.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and can give present employers as reference. Long experience both as overseer and superintendent. Address No. 435.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Have had good experience in both position on from 4's to 40's. Also have family of mill help. Strictly sober. Good references. Address 436.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. 4 years experience in card room. 13 years experience as overseer of spinning. Good reason for wanting to change. Good references. Address No. 437.

WANT position as superintendent. Age 32. Have been in mill since a boy. Am practical carder, spinner and weaver. Now employed as superintendent but wish to change. Sober. Industrious. Good references. Address No. 438.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Experienced on 4's to 60's both combed and carded. Also hosiery yarns. Now employed in mill of 18,000 spindles and can give present employers as reference. Address No. 439.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or large weave room. Now employed as superintendent but want larger mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 442.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. 10 years as carder and spinner. Sober. Reliable. Now employed

but can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 443.

WANT position as carder and spinner or both. Married. Sober. Reliable. Have had good experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 444.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed as second hand on Draper looms. 8 years experience in fixing on plain and fancy weaves. Best of references from present and past employers. Held present position 2 years. No. 440.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed in small mill but desire larger mill. Have had long experience as overseer of carding and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 441.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed, but wish a better place. Have had seven years' experience as overseer of carding and can furnish best of references. Address No. 448.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or spinning, twisting, warping and winding. 7 years experience as overseer on 10's to 50's. 29 years old. Good habits. Good references. Can handle any size room. Now employed but can change on short notice. Address No. 446.

Surgical Operation.

An old darkey was taken ill and called in a physician of his own race. After a time, as there were no signs of improvement, he asked for a white doctor.

Soon after arriving, the doctor felt the old man's pulse, and then examined his tongue.

"Did your other doctor take your temperature?" he asked.

"I don't know boss," replied the sick negro. "I ain't missed nothing but my watch as yet."—Ex.

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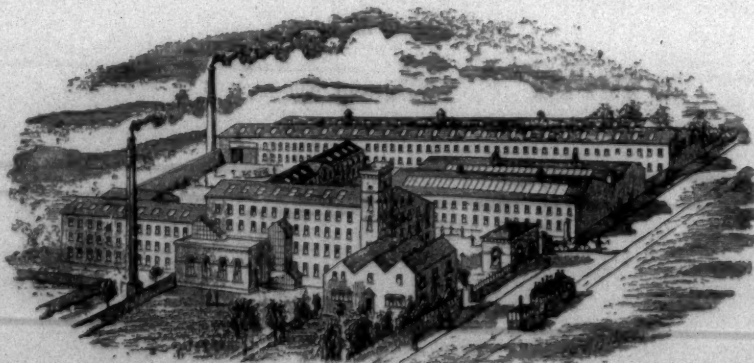
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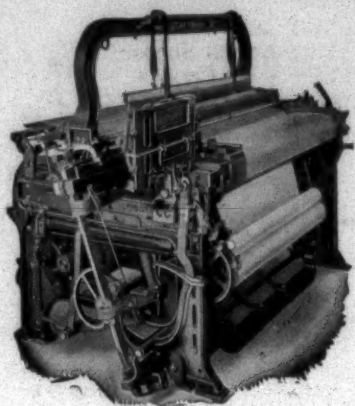
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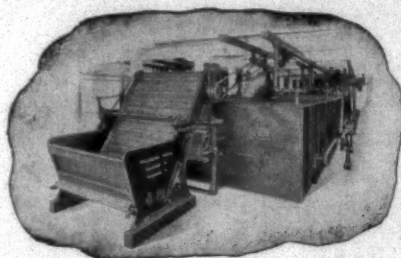
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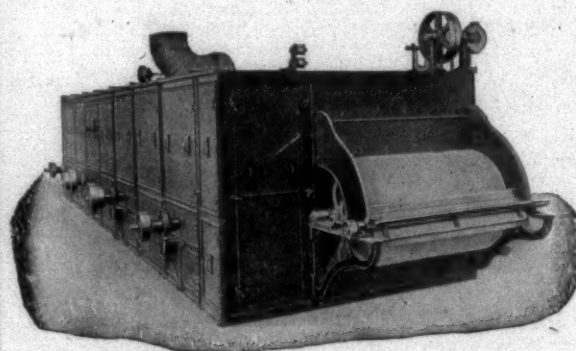


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